## Clothing. WORLD \* FAIR and CRYSTAL PALACE-Deport dil Brondway for the sale of Boots Shoes and Guiters the largest searchment over offered, at life per cent below-etall piece. Mannfactory and wholesade decorromate, fourth sale rail and cuanties at JONES'S, No. 421 Broadway. Watches, Jeweiry, &t.

ONDON WATCHES in the GREAT EXHIBILATION, New York. R. F. COWDEROY, No. 27 Charragae-et,
lew Road, St. Panersa. Leadow passes with E. P. F. Gooper, began
in the attention of the public generally to his Case of Watches and
Whoh Movements showing the continuanthy in purcee to be on view
to in Given Exhibition, which are not to be surpassed by any other in
trade. R. F. C. begs to saniton resinest invitations of his Wetches,
that he gives a written sertificate with each watch or movement,
that he gives a written, sertificate with each watch or movement,
same as the certificate in the case. R. F. C. begs to call this steaet Merchants, declare, &c., to his superior Watch Movements, both
by printens of 8 and 10.

infons of state 19.

S. JENNINGS, WATCH and JEWELRY STORE, No. 56 Fulton-st.—I am selling all descriptions of Gold ser Watches, Jewelry and Silver Wars, at retail, at much less

WATCHES and JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all deseptions of Gold and Silver Watches Jewsing and fillium ware, at chall at much loss than the outsi prices.

JURGENERN WATCHER.

Bust Juice Jurgenerness Watches received by every arrival with conflicates from kine with each Watch, warranted perfect time-secure.

DIAMONDS.

Diamond Earrings Pins, Bracelets, Finger Rings, and Crosses, for male at much less than the assai prices.

JEWELEY.

All kinds of GOLD CHAINS, PCRE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

Gold REYN and SEALS Gold PENS and PENCILS, Gold and Silver THIMBLES, BRACELETS, BRAC

agraria.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices.

[EO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wallet, (1d floor,) near Broadway.

MOAL, COAL, COAL,-CHARLES E. CARMAN

C. E. CABMAN, No. 30 Bethuse-st., near Washington. C. E. CARMAN, No. 30 Beliume-et., near veamingme.

L.—The subscriber is now prepared to supply
anners with the various kinds of Authracite and Bluminess
it Feach Orchard, Black Heath, Lebinh, Hasicon, Liverpool
much, Soline and Camberland, newly mined and warranted to
succeed the subscriber of the s

### Ocean Steamers, &t.

A USTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY—For PORT PHILIP, MELBOURNE and SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

The magnificant new steamship GOLDEN AGE, 2,000 trans, D. D. Priner, U. S. N. commander, will positively be dispatched for the above pents on MONDAY, Augman D, at 2 o'clock procisely from her above pents on MONDAY, Augman D, at 2 o'clock procisely from her above pents on MONDAY, Augman D, at 2 o'clock procisely due to the pents of the steamship is of the sice and strongth, and in every respect equal, to the Colling Line of Steamship. Here accounts will prove to be the faster, atomatic part of passengers, are superior

S. MAIL LINE for CALIFORNIA.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, connecting with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, carrying the great U.S. Mail for CALIFORNIA and ORSEON via ASPINWALL and PANAMA and REVEN STEEMS, sading at 2 o'clock, P. M., from foot of Warrenest, Pro. U. and Steamship Company of the Revenue of the California of t b River

e U. S. Mail Steamship Co. Intens to dispatch direct to Aspaswall,
e U. S. Mail Steamship Co. Intens to dispatch direct to Aspaswall,
in morth of July, the folio-rine Steamships: N. July 5,
The HLINOIS, Capt. Haristens, U. S. N., July 35,
ecting at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship company, as

connecting at Panana with the Pacific Nail Steamany compacty, as follows:

The titlinois, with the NORTHERNER, Capt. Isham, The ILLINOIS, with the JOHN L. STEPHENS it L. Pierson, U.S.N. Through tickets (except crossing the lethinus) can be ind at lowest steam on annihilation as No. 177 West-ta, to C. L.A. WHITNEY. NEW-10BN, HAVANA AND V. C. C. A. WHITNEY. July 12, CHERIUS, E. Capt. J. M. Gowan, July 21, CHERIUS, E. Capt. B. Batter.

Freight or passage can be had on application at the Compacy's office, No. 177. Corner of Warren at. Where additional information can be obtained, on application in person, or by lotter.

Speice delivered in literature of the passage of fright, apply to For passage or fright, apply to MOLLER, SAND & RIERA, Accosts, No. 25 Southest.
The steamable WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN,

THE NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. The Shipe composing this line we

B STATES MAIL STRANKES.— The samp compound the me we be following. Capit. West. PACIFIC, Capit. Syr. AZCATIC, Capit. Loren. BALITY, Capit. Commission.

These ships have been built by confirst, expressly for Government strivie. Every care has been liken in their construction, as also in their Lengthes, to insure strength and speech, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and constant. Fine of passengers are unequaled for elegance and constant. Fine of passengers are unequaled for elegance and constant. Fine of passengers are unequaled for elegance and constant. Fine of passengers are unequaled for elegance and constant. Fine of passengers are unequaled for elegance and constant. Fine of passengers are unequaled for elegance and constant from Liverpool to New Foot, AND at 20. An experienced surgeon standard on the foot survey of the passenger of the passengers are also been supported by the passengers and the passengers are passengers.

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For freight or passage sprily to

ENW D K. COLLINS Co., No. 56 Wall-st., N. X.

EROWN. SHIPLEY & Co., Leverpool.

F. G. RODERTS & Co., No. 15 King's Arms Yard, London,

JOHN MUNROE & Co., Rue Norte Dance due Viciories,

Politon, special Co., Dear Norte Dance due Viciories,

The owners of those ships will not be accountable for gold, gives,

The owners of those ships will not be accountable for gold, gives,

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The owners of those ships will not gold. STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK and GLASGAW.

The Glasgow and New York Steamand independent of the new Seamann of LaSGAW on the Cruiz Seamann of Cruiz Seamann on the Cruiz Seamann of Cruiz Seamann on the Cruiz Seamann of Cruiz

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Wednesday, 5th July.

NIAGARA Lettch. Bostom.

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Wednesday, 3th July.

MARKA, Lang. Bostom.

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Wednesday, 7th July.

RABIA Jodishas. New York.

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RIAGARA Lettch. Bostom.

Wednesday, 3th August.

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New-York. Wednesday, 3th August.

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BHF Co intend sailing their favorite steambiles as follows:

CITY OF GLASGOW, 1,616 tune. Cept William Wylse.

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CITY OF GLASGOW. Standay, July 2, 1858

CITY OF MANCHESTER. Saturday, July 20, 1858

CITY OF MANCHESTER. Saturday, Aug. 20, 1858

CITY OF MANCHESTER. Saturday, Sept 17, 1878

CITY OF GLASGOW. Saturday, Oct. 1, 1858

FROM LIVERPOOL. OF GLASGOW FROM LIVERFOOL

OF MANCHESTER Wednesday, July 27, 1838

OF MANCHESTER PASSAGE

FROM FRILADELPHIA

eafter Staterooms 800

midship 65 modelip 15

forward 55 forward 13

forward. Itelalung Steward's fees.

A limited number of third class passengers will be taken from Phile-leiphis and Liverpool, and found in cooked provisions.

From Philechina. 200 From Liverpool. 200 From Liverpool.

Certificates of passes, will be issued here to partice who are destrose of bringing out their freends at corresponding rates. tun : source goods, hardware, &c., will be taken sub

est to agreement.
An experienced surgeon will be carried on each ship.
Small drefts drawn at sight on England and Ireland.
For freight or passage apply to THOMAS RICHARDSON,
Ko. 15 Broadway, N.Y., and No. 9 Walmster, Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON EROTHERS & Co., Livespeel.

Steamboats and Bailroads

STATEN ISLAND FERRY, foot of Whitehall-st.—
SEMMER ARRANGEMENTS. Fore 6; cents. To QUARANTINE, STAFLETON, VANDERBILT LANDING. On and after July
2, the Boats will leave a follows:
Leave Staten Island.

6 A.M. 1 P.M.
1 P.M.

octoded SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—Boats leave every half hour until 8 P. M. Sight Boat, 10 o'clock from the Island. FOR KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT and FORT HAMILTON, from the foot of Chambersat. For 12 cents—The new and splendid steamboat KEYPORT, leaves New-York delly, (Sandays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, P. M., and Keyport at 7 o'clock, A.M. The steamboat JOHN HAR Userva New-York delly, (Saturdays and Surdays excepted,) at 9 o'clock, A.M., and at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Santrasy, returning, leave Keyport at 5 o'clock, P. M., except Saturdays and Sundays.

The books are now open. For freight or passage, apply to the Line of the College leaves at 114 A. M., and 64 P. M. Heavy Packages at 4 P. M. caust.

NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA DIRECT, via
NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—U. S. MAIL and EXPRESS
LINES.—Through in Four Hours.—Leave New-York, foot of Courtlandest at 6, 8 and 9 A. M., and 4 and 54 P. M. Leave Philadelphia,
at 14 A. M., via Kutseineton, 7 and 9 A. M., and 44 and 34 P. M., foot of
Walmuter. Faire Sc. 52 86 for second classe, in the 8 A. M. from N. York
and 4 P.M., from Philadelphia, Through inches sold and passengers and
through begange carried in Baltmorn. Washington, Novichis and
Charleston, in the 8 and 9 A. M., and 44 and 54 P. M. trains and conmections certain with earts trains it behind time. Passengers with
baggage cross the ferry 15 minutes before the trains leave.

NOD. A. 18 a. N. P. Pare. 8 J. — A. B. B. N. V. and N. F. W.

PAGE ALEANY—Free \$1.—ALEANY and NEW-YORK INLAND ROUTE RAILROAD.—Two fastly express trains at # A M and 5 45 P. M. connecting at # Bany with Central Line of Railroads North and West, from new Depot, corner of White Elius and Centra-siz, where through tickets can be procured, and bagange closeked to Schroectedy. Uties, Syractum, Rochesters and Sandiale Passengers also received at Brooms and Bowery and Ethief, and then reasons trains will land passengers at Crotton Falls and Chatham Four Course only. All other twens will start from Chy Hall status, some of Tryen-row and Centra-a, as herefolies.

LYOR ALEANY—Farm & L. Intermediate and the same for

FOR ALBANY - Fare \$1.—Intermediate places, 50 Cents - The rew and elegant measure FRANCIS SKIDDY, will leave New-York from Pier, for of Lohuson at, EVERY MONSING (Sundays excepted,) on and after Turnday, June 30, 1833, at 7 o'clock landing at Comencis, Newburgh, Foughteepie, Caseill and Hudden J McCULLOUGH, Jr.

The BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER—The spiendid and superior stemers BAY STATE, Capt. Win Brown, and EMPIRE STATE. Cept. Resistantin Brayton, leave on discrease days, (Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 3, N. R., near the Battery, at 5P M. For freight, apply in board, or at the office on Pier No. 3.

Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great disjustich, by so express freight usin. WM. BORDEN Agent, 70 and 71 Wost-st. AND AND REAL STATE OF AD.—To. NEW-YORK and MONTREAL RAIL-ROAD -TO HELLOWS WALLS RUTLAND BULL-NOTON ST JOHNS-FURY MONTRELIER, ST ALBANS, ORONSSCHOH MONTRELIER, ST JOHNS OR PROMETER, ST JOHNS OR JOHN

FRANCIS HYDE, Aren, No 102 South et.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILB(AD.—Passeenger
Trains leave pier foot of Duanest a follow, rg.

BUTTALO KNYRANS & 6 AM. for Boffeld direr, over the N. T. a

Zone Rollroad and Rudhie & N. Y. City Railroad, without change of bagpasse or cent.

C.NCINNATI EXPERS & 6 AM for Dunkirk
MAIL 41 AM for Dunkirk and Buffalo and all intermediate stations.

WAY AT 3.30 P. M. for Dunkirk and all intermediate canons.

NIGHT EXPERS & 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and still intermediate canons.

On Sundays only one Express Train at 6 P. M.

The Express Traces occured at Dunkirk with first case creamers for Circuist Chicago, and at Buffalo with first case creamers for Circuisted. Statistaky, Foledo Detroit are 6 thicago.

CHAS MINOTE Superinged.

DUFFALO and NEW-YORK CITY RAIL-READ via New-York and Eric Rainboad to HORNELLSVILLE. Trains leave from hot of Dushnest as follower:

a M. Butty and New Statement Through in 14 hours 20 minutes, with the New York of the New York of the New York of the New York of P.M. Express Trains—Stopping at all rations.

a P. M. Express Trains—Stopping at all rations.

a P. M. Express Trains—Stopping at all rations.

Tichets at No. 1 Courtlands at and at foot of Dusiness.

J. G. HOYT, Superintendent.

W. C. Tall-Mador, Agent, No. 1 Courtlands at.

CAMDEN and AMBOY RAILROAD to PHILA. DELPHIA-From Fire No. I. North River, foot of Battery place.
Two Lines daily, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Accommodates Line at 10
A. M. by steam beat TRENTON to South Amboy, theme by case to
Bordentown, and steamboat R. STOCKTON to Philadelphia, Fare,
\$2. Express Line at 2 P. M. by steamboat D-HN POTTER to
almoly, these direct to Camden by cars. Through in 64 hours. Fare,
\$3. Returning, leave Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ambley, the nee direct to Cambello of care. Taronam is a should. Fare, St. Returning, leave Philadelphia at 19 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stordington, for BOS TON, PROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, TAUNTON and SEWFORT - Insued Route carrying the great Fascen U.S. Mail, whout charge of car ANDERBILT, Capt Joel Stone, and COMMO-The atomics. M. Levris, in connection with the Stormator and Collision of the Company of the Company of the College P. M. and Stormaton, in Exercise New York daily, (Subday, saccepted.) from Ples No. 2 S. 4, first when fabore Battery-place, w. & evolucity. P. M., and Stormaton at 8 delock P. M., or on the arrival of the passil train, which leaves Boson at 8 P. M.

These steamers are spourpassed for attentible safety, speed, comfort and eighther than the company of the carrying of the control of the passilionally performed, while passengers of always rely on reaching their deating from the day of the collection of the COMMODORE, from New York—Monday, Wednesday and Friend, Stormator to the Collection of the Collect

EW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILEOAD-SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—May 9, 858, asss ser or New York—Accommodation and Sp. A M., 4 and 5.45 P.M., through to New Haven.
All A M. and 6.36 P M. for Port Chester. and 630 P.M. for Port Chester.

and 4 P.M. sommer with the Dank prwalk; and the 1130 A.M. with the

5 P. M. Express Train for Boston, stopping at New-Haven, Hartford,

CANANDAIGUA and NIAGARA FALLS RAIL CHANGE OF TIME.

1853.
PRICES REDUCED:—Five Trains daily, except Sundays. There so id through to New-York via Cummbrings and Elimins and the New-York via Cummbrings and Elimins and the New-York via Cummbrings and Elimins and the New-York via the Elimins of the New-York and Elimins of New-York and Elimins of New-York and Edit Railroads are with Camandages with the Camandages with Camandages with Camandages and Elimins and New-York and Edit Railroads The P. M. Train connects with Trains to New-York and Edit Railroads are the Camandages and Elimins and New-York and Edit Railroads on the Central Railroad to Albary and New-York, and with Trains on the Central Railroad to Albary and New-York, and with Trains on the Central Railroad to Albary and New-York, and with Trains on the Central Railroad to Albary and New-York, and with Trains on the Central Railroad to Albary and New-York, and with Trains on the Central Railroad to Albary and New-York.

THEAT WESTERN MAIL LINE-SLOP SHIELD PROCESSES AND STREET WESTERN AND RESTREET INDIANA RAILROAD. BUTCHIGAN SOUTHERN AND RESTREET INDIANA RAILROAD. BUTCHIS, MILWAUKER, CINE, KENOSHA, WAUKEGAN AND SHEBOYIEN, WYORK and Enfels and Sor-less Religion, Feople's Line of Steambeata, Halson River Kallroad, Refine onnecting at Befalo with the appendix demander EMPIRE STATE, J. Wilson, Commander, MONDATS and URSBOAYS.

Monrowthin, Norwalk and Ohwilm.

Leave Clavelland.

Day Express at 7 10 A M, stopping only at Norwalk, Monrowthia.

Bellivine and Fremont.

Accommonation at 10 A M, stopping at all stations.

Night Express. B 15 F. M, stopping only at Oberlin, Norwalk, Monrowthia.

Bellivine and Fremont.

CONNECTING DIRECTLY.

At Toledo with trains of Michigan Southern and Northern Losins.

Bailman for Chicago and way stations, and forough Chicago and Rock
lebid Bailmond and steamers on Hilliotz Raver, forming a time to it

Losin

At Bellivine with trains of Mad River and Lake Eric Railmond for

Sanguay City Springfield, Dayton, Cincinnati, Indianapolia &c.

veland with trains of Lake Shore Ra Francis and Punking of Bunking and for New York via Punking Cleveland and Pitteburgh, Philadelphore and Washington City E. S. PHILLIPS. Sage

at 5 P. M. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stallons
EDMUND FRENCH, Superintendent.

RAILEOAD deep to BUFFALO.—The most firest species and cheaper route to Toronto, Hamilton and Canada wat and cheaper route to Toronto, Hamilton and Canada wat for said size TLESDAJ, Jan 18, 1855, sruin will leave Rothesace for Suffalo and Nigara Falls of follows 7.25 A M and 1.15 F M. Returning train will leave Rothesace for Suffalo will find this route superior to any other. The road is thoroughly built and aparticular the suffalo will find this route superior to any other. The road is thoroughly built and aparticular the suffalo and the Road in Ruffalo is not be Terrace—the most energy beginns of the

### Water Enre.

A CARD.—A Report of Two Hundred Interesting Cases, treated with Water, by EDWARD PELLERGES, M. D. Resident Physician of the Orange Monatus Wasser Care Institutes, will be remished without contract to any applicant inclusing in a postpoid order, one U. S. letter stamp Address C C FELLERS & BROTTLER Proprietors of the Orange Monatus Water-Cure. South Orange, New Jersey, Visitors to the above-named Institution task the Morths and Ress. Railway, Out of Courtinations. 4, 14 A. M. and 12 M., or 4 and 6 P. M. Distance from New York 14

DR SHEW, of New-York, earliest American Practicular of water Curs, and surface of various works on the subject at the receive patients during the summer season, in connection with Tr. D. CANPÉELL, at Lebanon Springs, Catambia County, N. Y. FOR LADIES ONLY.—Washington Springs, Mountain Read Phinfield, New-Jersey. Under the commet of Dr. SHADGETT and his describer-in-illaw, May E. R. BARBER For Terms and Circuits of this highly respectable Institution, address as

H. TAYLOR M. D., Office No. 2 11th-st., cor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE WATER-CURE, at Fish still Landing, Duchess Co., N.Y. O. W. MAI, M. D. Pra-prietor. Pure air and water, beautiful sonerry a fine, large edition, easy access from every direction, combine to render this a desirable place for those who need hydropaline treatment and living. A few boarders can be accommodated.

HYDROPATHIC and HYGIENIC INSTITUTE.

Departments for Fernis Diseases. R. T. TRALL, Proprietor, Dr. J. L. HOSFORD, Assistant.

### Legal Nonces.

IN CHANCERY of NEW-JERSEY.—Between WILL LIAM W. WINANS, JOHN C. WINANS and ANTHONY W. WINANS, JOHN C. WINANS and ANTHONY W. WINANS, Admin straton, &c., of ANTHONY V. WINANS decreased, G. E. plannate and REEF RICK. W. WATKINS and HARTIEC use with a committer order for Publication.—It appearing to the Court that the product of the Hartier of the Anter came against the alove named of riendants for the forestants and some of created to the product of the source of the Hartieck of the Hartieck of the Charles of the Source of New Jersey, but in which State to the with reside out of the State of New Jersey, but in which State to the known.

with reside out of the Near of New Jones, but in which State is the Anown,
it is, therefore, on the eleventh sky of May, in the year of our Lord one troutsend eight himotred and lifty-three, on motion of lease via Wagoner, solicitor of the completence, by this order directed by the Chancelor, that the said absent deficients, is predicted by Waton and Barriet, his wife do appear bread answers or demon to the carnollar and but in our before the thirteenth one of the form that he cannot be the first thereof such a care be made against them as the chancellar shall within revenry slops hereafter, be served personally on the said Forder in N. Wathin and Harriet, his wife, by a delivery of a cuty throad to them, or be published within the anid revery days in The Parence in the Wagner printed if Pan son, in this State, and continued therein for an weaks successively, at least once in overly week, and also in his manner, and for the like sizes of time, in The New-York Baily Tribune, a newspaper printed in the first of twee York at the copy, Ilan S. Bouther, Cerk. By HilliamSch. G.

NY FULLS LANCE of an order of the Surrounts of the

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having our segment PATRACK BILEY, late of the City of New York, dereside to present the same, with vauchers thereof to the subscribers, the bours of Francis Giners. No. Il Prince-st. in the City of New-crs. one of below the 4th day of January next. Deed, New-York, PRANCIS GILMORE, JOHN KELLY, JOHN KELLY, JOHN MCBARRON Excenters.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the tenancy of New York, School above grows in all persons being them to the tenancy of New York, School above grows in all persons being them to the tenancy of New York, School above described the tenancy of New York, School above above the tenancy of New York, New

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surre

SUPREME COURT—City and Country of New-York, see Lota.

SUPREME COURT—City and Country of New-York, see the Leggett and George F. Leggett spine the Leggett spine the Leggett spine to the Leggett spine the Leggett spine to the Leggett spine to the Leggett spine the Leggett spine to the Leggett spine the

# New-Dork Daily Errbune.

THE BEAVER ISLAND MORMONS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
BURLINGTON, Wis., Thursday, June 18, 1833. A friend has just shown me The Weekly Tribune of June 4, the second article of which is made up principally of a communication from Mackinaw to The Detroit Free Press, concerning the Mormon Settlement at Beaver Island. I have not seen The Free Press, and do not know any further than appears by your paper.

do not know any further than appears by your paper, what were the proceedings of the meeting at Mackinaw, to which you allude. But feeling sure that you would not willingly "go with the multitude to do evil," nor lend your strength to the strong for wickedness, rather than the weak for right-ousness, I ask your attention, and that of your readers to the following facts.

The Mormon Settlement at the Beaver Islands has been in the jurisdiction of Mackinaw County six years, having been commenced the 11th of May, 1837, and judicially erganized as the County of Emmet the 5th day of May, 1853. The last three years of that period have witnessed a spirit of continued and bitter hastility on the part of a large portion of the People of Mackinaw, toward the Mormons, during which there have been arrested at different times, and taken to Mackinaw, and tried on various criminal charges.

of the People of Hackina v, toward the advances and taken to Mackinaw, and tried on various cruninal charges, upward of sixty Mormons, every one of whom has been acquitted and discharged.

I have not overtooked the allusion to Mormon withester and Mormon jue year, of which I have a word to say hereafter. In this place it is enough to say that not a Mormon ever sat on a jury a Mackinaw, and but one of those sixty persons introduced a witness in his secure. That one was John E. Hill, charged with arson, who, though he made an ample defense, was nevertheless required by a Mackinaw, though he was a total stranger, became his ball, and a Mackinaw Grand Jury refused to indict him.

From these facts, can there be but one conclusion? If respectable citizens residing at a distance could for a memorial divest themselves of prejudice, and learn the question really at issue, these attempts to produce acts of law learners and mobioeracy could never become formidable. It is foreign support that gives them all the consequence

mighs be fully warned before they had in their supplies, and therefor have no reason to find fault became they sere compelled to keep the lost, the following notice was inserted in The Northern I londer of Moy 12th:

"There is a prevalent practice of sending out trading vessels to trade on the fishing grounds, with a supply of logour. We wish it understood that ambouty to well interacting logour. Mackinaw, does not carry with it the right to sell on Lass Michagan. From Old Mackinaw to the weal line of the State, and south to trend Traverse Logh, the Lake and all the Bays are exclusively in Emmet Goody.

If the trade is persued on, the Short will go out, and make the

to the wear line of the State and south to draind Traverse Light, the Late and all the Hays are exclusively in Emmet County. The late are permissed in the Sheriff will go out and make arrests and not be cases. The law will be indirected at whenever constitution fool who at this day, this is he can defeat it by crying 'pirates,' robbers.' That cry has been rised once to other."

It and this no-like never appeared, the public moeting at Markinaws, would not have been head, and the communication in The Free Frees would never have been written. Markinaws has a deeper interest in this liquor trade, probably, then any other form of the same population in the State. From 12 to 10 groggeries are constantly during the fielding season), open to custemers: the boarding houses are generally supplied with bars, and well partomated; but the injury season, open to custemers: the boarding houses are generally supplied with bars, and well partomated; but the injury sent off on the fishing grounds, and sood, is far more than that drank in Markinaw. And when I add that me of this is the article known as: Indian Whisky," a barret of which consists of two galions of alsohol, thirty gallions of waser, tobacco enough to make it historication, and cay time pepper enough to give sufficient strength, and justly entitle of to the Indian fishes of "Frendly," costing not six cents per gallon and sool at 15 cents per quant are by the cask at 50 cents per gallon; you can form some some ideas of what Mickman wound lose by the enforcing of this liquor law throughout the dishertes. There are is Emmet County, from tive to six hundred doll made Indians, showe principal business is fishing. Each I dam with with the assistance he gets from his wite and children and the torus law years past: the balance of time, and haverly at the avails, being ascriticed to inquor.

Five hundred indians being ascriticed to inquor.

Five hundred indians being ascriticed to inquor and law at the sum of the other suffers and and the trade must be very lucrative to tho

very incrative to those engaged in it however ruinous it may be to the Indian fisherment and it is these outrigges on it ered mass, and the vast mass of comountant wrongs, that the Mermons have set themselves to work effectively to proved by the regular enforcement of the pulsar statutes, in completion of which we are threatened with evil war. We will take the issue. Gold give prosperity to the right. Herefore, when there was no logal organization at Grand Traverse the Missionaries among the Indians there provents a the biquier traffic with these bands, by indianing the Indians togo in a body, headed by their Curiefa, and pill upon the ground any liquor that was brought there are also because of the Missionaries agone the Indians there are also because of the Monoracy. They have reaped the reward of their error, by having numerous bands of law has renegate a settle in their neighborhood, establish traffe in biquor, and introduce all manner of dissipation and dicentionaries among Indians, that were rapidly advanting in evilinating and the industrial arts. And recently a vessel came from Green B y and anothering in the harmor of one of the most flourishing bedian towns so Grand Traverse, on the never enchanging wrisky for maple sugar, manufactured by the Indians. The Missionaries applies to a Magistrar for a warrant for this outrage upon the law, but when the Constable went abound the vessel to arrest the aggresses to they feel him to the outrage upon the law, but when the Constable went abound the vessel to arrest the aggresses to they feel him to the outrage upon the law, but when the Constable went about the Constable went about the vessel to arrest the aggresses to the product of the constable of the most flouring and to law lessees agants us.

And this, I submit, is the natural fruit of giving aid to law-lessives against us.

The Indian villages of the Cross, Middle, and Le Arbour Croche, in the Comity of Emmet, have beretofore feurished more than others in that region, and have gradually increased in population, as many bands around nave been me extract. This fact is to be attributed to the great selects of the Catholic Priests residing in these villages, to prevent the introduction of liquers among these Indians—forts in which they have been materially and honorably aided by the Brothers Wendell, merchants in Markinaw, who are the principal traders in these villages; and in all their dealing, have shown an honorable regard to humanity, and the interests of their customers.

their destings have shown an honorable regard to humanity, and the interests of their customers.

But the great extension of the fishing business for the last few years has invited the class of small pedding tracers on to the fishing grounds and with them the fatal fire water, and "wasting" and "southlation" have set their mark on these bunds of Indians as well as the others. If the Mormous, clinens of Easinet courty, can enforce the Lapor Law of the wate, those saids are saved. If not, they are lost, that the trades who wish to go there to seil whickly will go howling forcing the lost, about the thousars of carpende profits, of would the Mormous have reliefs them, by enforcing the law or punishing Seturdor, From Storington—Morely, Wednesday and Friday.

N. B. Theological process of the seturn of the Seturn Storington and Storington proceed immediately per main to Principle and Storington at 6.9 A. M.

A Baggara Master accompanies the steamer and valu through each other storing of the seturn of the Seturn Storington at 6.9 A. M.

A Baggara Master accompanies the steamer and valu through each of the steamer and valu through each of the steamer and valu through each of the steamer and value through each of the steame

them for their crimes. Will papers of the character of The New York Tribune lend their aid to such a cause, by ever publishing without reprobation these threats of lawless violence?

The Beaver Island band of Indians have had no priest or missionary among them; but are visited once a year by the priest from "the Cross." Their fisheries were the best in the lakes, and they were the most successful fisher must. Since 1842, there have been traders constantly among them, and the "fire water" has been there.

In 1818, there were four hundred families of them, and their corn-field, (a portion of which I have now in cultivation.) was one thousand acres in extent. Then the liquor was brought among them but twice a year. I do not know when their decay commenced, but when I first visited them in 1841, they were reduced to between forty and fifty families, yet I was assured that none had emigrated.

When they separates from their former associates, the fall

families, yet I was assored that none had emigrated.

When they separates from their former associates, (the fall and winter of 1851, the traders and fishermen had attiliated with the Mormons, and there were but twenty-seven families. Winter was just setting to, and they were in a state of destitution. Not one family among them as the means of adjecting through the winter. As the winter was uncommonter ly severe, I think that but for us they would have generally perished and the band been annihilated.

In the very short time that they have been under our influence, their condition has become so mach improved that they are the pride and envy of all the other bands.

Our policy has been to keep the fishing business in the hands of the Indians, because they can earn as much at that as white men can; and to carry on a mutually becedical trade smong them, by furnishing them with what they readly need, and purchasing of them what they have for

cial trade smoog them, by furnishing them with what they really need, and purchasing of them what they have for market, at prices which would be honorable between white

market, at prices which would be honorable between white men.

And I submit that this is the policy, not cely of humanity, but of an enlightened self interest. For we are settlers there having a primanent interest in the growth, the prosperity, and the institute as of the country. The ledians are our best customers, not merely in trade, but in the mechanical and agricultural productions which we have constantly to sell. But more than all, is the pleasure of seeing a few of the vast race of red men, redee ned feue after annibilation, and to be able to say. This is my work.

Indians know how destructive to them spirituous liquors are. They are generally indisposed to drink. Traders going among a band who have had none for some time, usually find it difficult to get them to taste. But when once the lipse touched, their appetite is guawing and insatiable. There is nothing they will not sacrified; no indignity they will not sacrified in the man that sells it to them—though under the influence of liquor they will serve the dealer for any purpose, no matter how wicked, yet aside from it their attachment is to those who do them goed.

The Resear Lighard hand (now residing on Garden Island)

were only a little more than two years ago armed and hunting me for my life—set on by those who were crusad-ing against me at that time—excited by liquor, and allured

months past they have surrounded me as so many children, esting at my table, and sleeping in my house whenever business or pleasure calls them to Saint James, as though they were members of my family. But there is no vagrancy—no vagaboudism among them. They are careful, unsold ited, to bring as much as they use.

Such has been their prosperity since they adiliated with us, that the more sedate and orderly of other hands have come and joined them, so that in a year and a half the band is more than doubled. Among those who have thus joined them, is the brave and noble Kim me-one, whom the reader of Miss Strickland's "Winter Studies and Sain "mer Rambles" will remember as her particular favorite at Mackinae.

Last fall, the Indians left the other fisheries, where whisk was sold, and came to Beaver, where it was not until

Last fail, the ladians left the other fisheries, where whishly was sold, and came to Beaver, where it was not until there were two hundred boats and about six hundred souls of them there. No whisay being there, and no persons but Mormons and Indiana, not a word was heard about stealing. The fact is significant.

All the Indians, for fifty miles around Beaver, when injured by a white man, come to me for redress, and having committed a cause to my hands, never one was heard to complain of the disposition of it. Wa taness, a chief of noble presence and great influence, now 16 years of age last year, took his boat, when I was gone to Mackinae, and was the problem of the life was a second to be a superior of the life was the control of the life was the

last year, took his boat, when I was gone to Mackinac, and met me thirty miles out to tell me that there was a white man on Garden Island, off-ring liquer to the Indians. Shabbens, well known throughout Northern Illinois, and distinguished for his diplomacy in opposition to Black Hawk at the opening of the Sack and Fox war, came, last year, from his present home, beyond Missouri, to visit his native place and he relatives at Little Traverse Bay, and after stopping three weeks with them, came 40 miles out of his way to Beaver Island, to express to me, personally, his gratitude for my kindness and beneficial protection to the Indians.

his gratitude for my kindness and beneficial protection to the Indians.

The Catholic Priest from Cross Village, when making his annual visit to the Beaver Island Indians last year, charged them, last of all, that if they got into any difficulty they should go to Strang. If anybody cheated them they should go to Strang; if anybody came among them selling whisky they should go to Strang; but they must not go to hear Strang preach. This priest is a simple hearted and devout Sclavonian, who has given his life to the melioration of the condition of the Indian race, according to the

remedy for any of the sylis of society, be they what they may.

But though this question of the liquor trade is the sole came of the presentements at Mackinso, there are many collsters questions, which, as a matter of course, involve themselves in it.

Mackinso is an all town. thereselves in it.

Mackinae is an old town, built under the guns of the fortress, when the country was filled with powerful and frequently Iribes of hostie Indians. Traders settled there and invested the best patural a ivantages, but because there

was military immovable improvements, not because M tele-inac presented large amounts of money in buildings, ection there wharves, and other protection there.

These investments have become fixed capital, the value of which depends entirely on the prosperity of Mackinao. But at the same time the trade of the place is rapidly dying out. The for trade, which, I am told, at one time employed three thousand boats, and in which, the outfits at

Hacking involved a capital of two million dollars, now does not employ one boat and probably amounts to less that two thousand dollars per annum.

The Indian trade, growing out of the payment of Government annuities to the Indians, is not one fourth what it was, and willend in 1856, by the expiration of the annuities to analytic here.

Twesty two unorganized counties in the Lower Peninsule, as well as a large portion of the Upper, were attached to Mackitac for judicial purposes, and her jurisdiction extended from Seginaw Bay to the head of the Menomee River, more than a quarter of the State.

River, more than a quarter of the State.

Whatever of patronage the administration of the law, over so large a territory would give, Mackinac had. But at the late Session of the Legislature, three new counties were organized in this territory, and all the territory south of the Straits and all the productive Islands included in their jurisdiction; divesting Mackinac of three quarters of irreterritory, and building up three new dounty seats, with Circuit Courts in her immediate vicinity. Considering that the bills erecting these new counties were introduced and carried through by a Moranon, a neuter of the Legislature haifing from Beaver I-land, whom the people of Mackinao, attempted to drag from his seat by a gross outrage on the House, for which they received a deserved relocke, possibly they may be excused for being a lettle annoyed. But I cannot see that that telling would justify a departure from the due adminis-

ling would justify a departure from the due administratical of the Law.

There are several small politicians in and about Machinac, managing a small clique there, who have herestofore occasionally held office by the votes of Microsia at Beaver Island, soo looked for a continuance of these favors. These men professed to be our friends, solely from a regard to the right, and at the expense of their interest at home. Is techniq the Beaver Islands, and erecting the County of Ennied, heaves them in a hip-pleas minority in Machinac, it they were time serving men, and hypocraical friends, they would now seek the Isvor of their old opponents by being first and lendest to cry out against the Microsia. I shau look for heir names among the officers and speakers of the public neeting at Mackinac.

Add to this list there are a few small offices to be dis-

of the public meeting at Ma kinac.

Add to this their are a few small offices to be distributed by the present Democratic Administration, among the benery in test part of the State—four of which are located in Emmet County—and as that was the Banacr County taving gaven a unanimous vote for the endire Benneratic ticket at the last fall election. Emmet politicians naturally expect a share in the appointments. A little reasonable outcy against the Mornous just at this time, especially it taken up and echoed by papers of the standing of The Tethace, would be a capital investment for the small politicians of Mackinse, and probably might result in giving to hem four more of the two locates.

While everything else in which has been departing and variables. The careg and the trade growing up with that bushless, has been rapidly in-

Unfortunately, though Markinso has ine buildings, whereve, vessels, merchandise love the fixed and convertible capital necessary for conducting this business, it is remote from the theories, has no harbor but an open and unafe read, and is an expensive place of residence;—Whireas Saint James, the principal Mormon village, and cast of distince of the country of flumet, is in the very content of the fisheries, has the best harbor in the Lukee, and is well supplied with those articles of food which do not test frame-portation without a great enhancement of price, from the very productive Island of Big Beaver, forty thousand acres in earth.

These advantages, have in the last four ways, under the

and acres in extent.

These advantages, have in the last four years, under the cost propit us circumstances, transfered a full third of a trude in fish and fishermen's supplies, from Mackinac the trade in han and members appears from an amount of Saint James. Dealers at Saint James, without store-houses wharves or vessels, with no experience in business, and only a few hundred dollars capital to begin with, are building up fortunes while dealers of experience with all the restrictions of trade, and large capital, at Mackinan has a been giving way, or barely able to sustain themselves, and their real citate is steadily and hopeless. If ministance in value.

If buildings and wharves could be transported, as readily as versels and merchandise, it is easy to see that at the end of six months there would not be a fish traster left in Mackinac. The two or three hundred thousand dollars there invested in stores, dwellings, and wharves, is so much fixed capital, to be utt-riy kest unions some portion of this growing trade can be kept there.

Fish can only be soid at resucced prices, without inspection. The Impector was a county officer, and resided at Mackinac. Last year Saint James sent to market seventeen thousand barrels of fish. Yet the Inspector would not give us a Deputy. To send them to Mackinac for inspection, would cost in transportation, wharfage, and inspectors fees, from sixty to seventy five cents per barrel, and consequently they were generally sold without inspection at the loss of fity cents on the barrel.

Now we have our own Inspector, and with our improved.

and consequently they were generally sold without inspection at the loss of 8 fity cents on the barrel.

Now we have our own haspector, and with our improved
and improving facilities for business, the result cannot fail
at being foreseen, and the hope of prolonging decay, unil seme favorable turn of the wheel of fortune, shall enable present holders of real-state in Mackinag to sell out, is
a unforestly powerful incentive to action, to account for
more than one set of injustice.

I observe that the communication you copy from The
Free Press charges the Mormons with new and extraordinary boldaces and daring in their robberies; gives, as an
instance, the stealing some two hundred barrels of fish,
and the destruction of some \$2,000 wor h of property at
Sirch Peint, and accounts for this new boldness by saying
that "offenses committed upon the shores and waters of
"Lake Meougan between the line running from Point St.
"Ignan across the Straits to Old Mackinso, and a line runming from the south side of Grano Traverse Bay to Menoffenders must be tried by Mor nou tribunals, with good
"Mormons for witnesses and Juryman."

Lifectuately its harder of the accounted the second of the seco

"Jet's men. If they have the industrable evidence they tell of, that the rebbery was commuted by men from Beaver Island, they will of course avail themselves of the present occasion to put them is "durance vile." The Mormons are of opinion that something far short of "industriable evidence" would suffice if they fell into the hands of the Philstines at Mackinac.

Moreover it is not true, as a matter of law, that offenced committed on any part of the waters of Luke Michagan, are erclusively in the jurusdiction of Emmat County. The Counties of Van Burch, St. Joseph, Allegan, Ottawa, Oceans, and Emmet have concurrent jurisdiction, on the waters of the Luke to the State line.

Withal, this story of stealing two Amadred barrels of fish, sounds rather fishy. It is a full match to that of a man who stole a saw mill, and got well off, but was detected as he wat back after the dam. Two hundred barrels are a big pile to steal. Birch Point is more than twenty miles from the nearest Mormon settler, but there were several little settlements of fish-rmen, but noted for an extra allow ance of honesty, wintering along the shore in that vicinity. They might have stolen a lew dat to cat to the course of the winter; but two hundred barrels is too big a pile to steal.

The fishermen at Birch Point, and on the north shore

of the winter; but two hundred paries is too by a pile to steal.

The fishermen at Birch Point and on the north shore generally, receive their outhis from Mackinse, and are almost to a man in debt for them. List year they did but indifferently, and many were unable to settle up in the fall. At the close of the season the traders send their vessels around, and not only get all the fish they can from their customers, but gather up all their barrels and salt. Such articles are only left on the fishing grounts in small quantities, and at inaccessible places, as any prudent business man will readily believe. Most certainly it the traders in Mackinse believes tithe of what they have said of Mormon disbenesty and rapacity within the tast tares years, they would not leave two thousand dollars' worth of moveables on the shore of the Lake, only twenty five miles from the

disbenesty and rapacity within the last tures years, they would not leave two thousand dollars' worth of moveables on the shore of the Lake, only twenty five miles from the Mormon settlement, from the close of fishing in the fall till the opening in the spring, and so one to guard it. Either the truth of what has been said against us for several years past is false, or this story must be.

The Mormons are known by everybody in that region to have three vessels, and no more. Of those, two, the Dolphin and Emmlin, were hauled out last fall for repairs, and as late as the 12th May had not yet been launched, and this fact can be proved by the officers of the numerous steambeats which call almost daily at Beaver Harbor. The other, the Seaman, passed Mackinac on a trip to Drummond Island some days before the burning of the shanites at Birch Point, arrived at Drummond some time previous to that outrage, and remained there, at least 80 miles from the scene of that crime, till several days after it was done and known in Mackinac. And tais fact can be proved by the entire settlement at De Tour, not one of whom are Mormons. Among them is Hon. Ebenezer Warner, Register of the Land Office at Soult Ste. Marie.

There was wintered last vinter, in a little mock or bay of Garden Island, the yacht Mary Clark, I believe—for the name is painted out, and the name Defiance daubed over it—formerly of Chicago, and probably the best sailer on the Lakes, now in the hands of one Capt Shopard, neither a Mormon ner a friend of the Mormons, though he wintered in their neighborhood. This vessel went out some day abefore the burning of the Shantess at Birch Point, and did not return till some time after, and its business at that time has never been a counted for. If any consid-

a place in stance, I may mention that The Buffulo Rough Notes last summer published editorially, with pointed comments, the statement of some sailors, that the Mormons on Heaver Island went boldly in the day time on board the lake stonners, in armed bedies, and pirated from them, and were unwhipped of justice; and Mr. Cadwalader, the able conductor of that journal never opened his eyes to the utter incredibility of suchan assertion until I pointed it out to him. I presume many of his readers believed it and doubtingly.

I deprecate such publications, because their tendency is to produce disorder and violence. They are an encouragement to those who resort to mobs on the pretense that the law is not strong enough. What was said about the boundaries of Emmit Councy, and Mormon tribunals, Jurymen and witnesses, could only be designed as an excuse for resorting to other than legal remedies.

The resort to civil war against the Mormons has been

sorting to other than legal remedies.

The resort to civil war against the Mormons has been made in two or three instances, on similar protenses; but I believe that all respectable men look upon those acts as a national disgrace; nearly every writer who has alieded to them, and all the tribunals which have investigated them, have exonerated the Mormons from the charges on which the same mobbed. have exonerated the Mormous from the charges on which they were mobbed.

But this Mormon tribunal, which is to let the criminals go free, what is it? It is a Circuit Court of the State of Michigan, to be held by Hen. Samuel T. Douglass, of the City of Detroit. This is the only tribunal, except Courts held by Justices of the Peace. Of these it is enough to say that the appeal would be to the Circuit Court, as it has hereto'ere to the Detroit Court, and under the old Constitution to the County Court in Mackings, where numerous judgments rendered by Mormon Justices here been appealed, AND NOT ONE REVENEUED.

judgments rendered by Mormon Justices have been appealed, AND NOT ONE REVENEED.

But the whole alliesion to Mormon tribunals, witnesses and jurymen, is gratuitous. The tribunal has not been organized, the jurymen have not been empanuelled, nor the wirnesses brought into Court.

Men judge of the moral standard of other men's conduct by their own, and for any man to say of the tribunals, jurymen, &c. of Emuet County, before they have ever done an set that they will use their power for corrupt purposes, is just precisely the same as to say, if he had their opportunity he would use it for corrupt purposes. It is his judgment up in himself, whom he does know, not us sho are yet to be uried. Truly and sincerely, Jan. Si and

Other Case—On Sunday evenion approximation of the case, and the railroad, about a seminous in the case, in Northempton, heard a seminous in the grass, a short distance for an a Lyon going to the grot, they discovered high aid, apparently about 20 years of age, she a law up and conveyed to a house, a coctor procured and to about an hour afterward she was a coctor procured and to a stress and the child, which died on the Monday morning someway. The girl stated she came from Springfield, it may trace train on Saturday, and was to return in the while, it was not becoming sick and ared, she lay down in the grass, where she remained from Saturday to Sunday night, (exposed on Sunday afternoon to a shower of rain.) where she was discovered as above stated.

[Springdood Republican.]

Japanese Marierors.—A very singular custom at the

stated. [Springfield Republican.]
JAPANESE MARRIAGES.—A very singular custom at the marriage of the Japanese is, that the teeth of the bride are made black by some corrosive fiquid. The teeth remain black ever after, and serve to show that the woman is married or a widow. Another circumstance is, at the birth of every child, to plant a tree in the garden or courtyard, which attains its full growth in as many years as a man requires to be mature for the duties of marriage. When he marries the tree is cut down, and the wood is made into chests and boxes to contain the clothes and other things which are made for the new married couple. The Japanese may marry as often as they please; marriages with sisters are prohibited, but they can marry any other relative.

Whalers at the Sashwich Island.—We have received a copy of The Whalemen's Shipping List published at Honolule, Sandwich Islands, by H. M. Whimey, from which we learn that from January 1 to April 24, 1839, eighty-two whalers put into Honolule, of which one was Russian, four Bremen, three French, and the remainder American. At the port of Leinana during the same pariod seventy whalers had put in, of which one was French, one Bremen, and the remainder American. The total one Bremen, and the remainder American. The total amount of oil shipped to the United States since Jasuary 1, 1850, has been 152,572 gallons sperm, and 2,172,814 galgions whale. Also, 485,435 pounds of bone.